

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 32-7064

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**Kirtland Air Force Base
Supplement 1**

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Civil Engineering

**INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This Air Force Instruction (AFI) implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, *Environmental Quality*, and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3, *Environmental Conservation Program* (3 May 1996) and 7310.5, *Accounting for Production and Sale of Forest Products* (25 January 1988). It explains how to manage natural resources on Air Force (AF) property in compliance with federal, state, and local standards. In the United States and US territories, use this guidance with applicable federal, state, and local standards for natural resources management. For compliance requirements for installations outside the United States and its territories, the Final Governing Standards (FGS) or the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) take precedence over this document. Refer to AFI 32-7006, *Overseas Environmental Program* (29 April 94). See for definitions of terms used in this instruction.

(KAFB) This supplement applies to all applicants living and working within the boundaries of Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB).

AFI 32-7064, 1 August 1997, is supplemented as follows:

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

Chapter 1

HOW TO USE THIS INSTRUCTION

1.1. Background . This instruction addresses the management of natural resources on AF properties to comply with federal, state and local standards. This instruction gives MAJCOMs and installations a framework for documenting and maintaining AF natural resources management programs. The primary objective of AF natural resources programs is to ensure continued access to land and air space required to accomplish the AF mission by maintaining these resources in a healthy condition. MAJCOMs shall provide additional implementing guidance in their supplemental publication to this instruction. All references to MAJCOMs in this AFI include the Air National Guard Readiness Center and other agencies designated as “MAJCOM” equivalent by HQ USAF.

1.2. Responsibilities.

1.2.1. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations and Environment (SAF/MI):

1.2.1.1. Oversees the AF natural resources program.

1.2.1.2. Serves as principal representative and advocate for integrated natural resources compliance with the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) staff, federal agencies, and Congress.

1.2.2. The Civil Engineer, Headquarters United States Air Force (HQ USAF/ILE):

1.2.2.1. Develops policy, advocates for and allocates resources, and oversees execution of AF natural resources programs.

1.2.2.2. Evaluates the performance of natural resources programs throughout the AF and reports the results to SAF/MI and MAJCOMs.

1.2.2.3. Designates one primary voting member and up to three alternates to the Department of Defense (DoD) Conservation Committee.

1.2.2.4. Reviews MAJCOM budget submittals for funding sufficiency.

1.2.3. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE):

1.2.3.1. Provides technical assistance to installations on natural resources programs.

1.2.3.2. Manages natural resources training.

1.2.3.3. Reviews and assists in preparation of Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) for individual installations.

1.2.3.4. Manages contracts for natural resources projects.

1.2.3.5. Receives and reviews for technical content the MAJCOM budget submittals for forestry, agricultural outleasing, and fish and wildlife programs.

1.2.4. Air Force Civil Engineering and Services Agency (AFCESA): Provides technical guidance and expertise on grounds maintenance, pest management, and water conservation.

1.2.5. Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Team: Provides guidance for minimizing the wildlife hazards to aircraft operations.

1.2.6. Major Commands (MAJCOMs):

1.2.6.1. Provide execution guidance and oversee implementation of natural resources management programs.

1.2.6.2. Review cooperative agreements.

1.2.6.3. Review installation Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) to ensure compliance with applicable directives.

1.2.6.4. Validate installation natural resources budgets, staffing, and training requirements.

1.2.6.5. Keep and oversee a database to ensure that installations perform necessary inventories of natural resources assets.

1.2.6.6. Provides guidance to installations on how to integrate natural resources information into the base comprehensive planning process.

1.2.7. Installation or Support Group Commander:

1.2.7.1. Approves the INRMP.

1.2.7.2. Provide appropriate funding and staffing to ensure implementation of the INRMP.

1.2.7.3. Controls access to and use of base natural resources.

1.2.7.4. Signs cooperative agreements between the installation and other agencies.

Chapter 2

IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2.1. Ecosystem Management. The chief tool for managing installation ecosystems is the installation integrated natural resources management plan (INRMP). Based on an interdisciplinary approach to ecosystem management, the INRMP ensures the successful accomplishment of the military mission by integrating all aspects of natural resources management with each other and the rest of the installation's mission. Biodiversity conservation is an integral part of ecosystem management and refers to the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and their interactions in the communities and ecosystems in which they live. Refer to enclosure 6 of DODI 4715.3 for ecosystem management principles and guidelines.

2.1.1. Installations contact their state forestry office, state game and natural resources department, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service, or host nation counterparts to determine if sufficient habitat warrants an INRMP. The MAJCOM makes the final decision on whether an INRMP is required.

2.1.2. In preparing or revising an INRMP: follow the guidelines in enclosure 6 of DODI 4715.3. Incorporate input from an interdisciplinary team. Develop component plans, as described in attachment 2, if the activity occurs on the installation. These component plans are part of the INRMP.

2.1.2.1. Review the plan annually and have the installation or support group commander approve necessary revisions.

2.1.2.2. Revise plan every 5 years and have it signed by the installation or support group commander.

2.2. Biodiversity Conservation. Biodiversity conservation on AF-controlled lands and waters shall be promoted when consistent with the mission and practical. Maintaining biodiversity is crucial to overall ecosystem integrity and sustainability. Failure to maintain ecosystem diversity may result in severe degradation of the land and loss of public confidence in the AF's stewardship of the land. If access to the land is subsequently denied to the AF, this will negatively impact the AF mission.

2.2.1. Maintain or restore remaining native ecosystem types across their natural range.

2.2.2. Maintain or reestablish viable populations of all native species in an installation's areas of natural habitat when practical.

2.2.3. Maintain evolutionary and ecological processes, such as disturbance regimes, hydrological processes, and nutrient cycles.

2.2.4. Plan management for a long time period to ensure consideration of changing system dynamics.

2.2.5. Perform all mission activities in concert with natural resources conservation.

2.2.6. Accommodate human use.

2.2.7. Use regional approaches incorporating cooperation with other DoD components, other federal agencies, and with adjoining property users.

2.3. Integration With Other AF Programs.

2.3.1. Coordinate new INRMPs and revisions through the installation's Environmental Protection Committee (EPC).

2.3.2. Use natural resources constraints to future installation development as the basis for future land use planning in the base general plan and the Housing Community Plan.

2.3.3. Use AF Form 332, Base Civil Engineer Work Request, or AF Form 813, Request for Environmental Impact Analysis, or DD Form 1391, Military Construction Project Data to coordinate activities that affect natural resources.

2.3.4. Integrate INRMPs with installation pest management plans and with cultural resources management plans.

2.3.5. Calculate the number of acres of the installation falling into the three grounds categories (improved, semi-improved, and unimproved) and update them annually in the INRMP. Acres under buildings shall be included in the improved category. Separate calculations shall be maintained for off-base sites, annexes, and ranges as separate and distinct installations. These figures are used for manpower allocation in the Environmental Flight Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS 44EV).

2.4. Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP). The implementation of an INRMP may constitute a potentially significant federal action as defined in 40 CFR 1508.18 (b) (2). As such, it may require consideration of potential environmental effects as described in AFI 32-7061, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*.

2.5. Natural Resources Database Development.

2.5.1. Establish a natural resources management database and track program progress toward goals stated in the INRMP. Consult with MAJCOMs on appropriate format and software for reporting.

2.5.2. Keep maps in a scale practical for the size of the installation showing the locations of all natural resources. Review and update maps annually. If map data is digitized, use a geographic information system (GIS) database compatible with the one used for base comprehensive planning.

2.5.3. Share information on biological species and habitat diversity with The Nature Conservancy, using state Natural Heritage program databases and The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Biological and Conservation Data System. This interaction is authorized by the Cooperative Agreement between the DoD and TNC, April 1995, and subsequent agreements accomplished between installations and state TNC chapters.

2.6. Assessing Natural Resources Damage by Other Parties. In the event that natural resources under AF control are damaged by another party, such as an accidental oil or other hazardous substance spill, the damaged installation must assess and claim damages. Refer to 43 CFR 11 for Department of the Interior guidance on claiming damages. Recovered funds will be used to restore, replace, or acquire equivalent natural resources on the installation where the damage occurred. Installations must coordinate with their MAJCOM, SAF/MIQ (the designated AF Natural Resources Trustee), and with AFLSA/JACE during the claims process.

2.7. Natural Resources Program Assessments. Internal and external assessments of natural resources programs shall be conducted as a part of the Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management

Program (ECAMP), as outlined in AFI 32-7045, *Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program*. A synopsis of natural resources legislation and requirements is provided at attachment 4.

2.8. Recognition of Outstanding Natural Resources Management. The AF General Thomas D. White and the Secretary of Defense environmental awards competitions recognize outstanding individual and installation contributions to natural resources management. See AFI 36-2817, *Engineering Awards Program*, for standards and submittal procedures. HQ AFCEE/EC is the point of contact for these awards.

Chapter 3

WETLANDS

3.1. Wetlands Protection. AF lands shall be managed for the goal of no net loss of wetlands. In compliance with Executive Order 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, the AF will preserve the natural values of wetlands while carrying out its mission.

3.1.1. Do not build anything in a wetland area unless you first document that there are no practicable alternative to such construction. Any proposed action must include all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands, must have potential impacts analyzed in the appropriate level EIAP document, and have appropriate mitigation negotiated, authorized, and funded.

3.1.1.1. A wetlands mitigation bank is a wetland area that has been created or restored and then set aside to compensate for future actions that may negatively impact other wetlands. A wetland bank may be created when a government agency, a corporation, or a nonprofit organization undertakes such activities under a formal agreement with a regulatory agency. The value of a bank is determined by quantifying the wetland values restored or created in terms of credits. Banking can provide more cost effective mitigation and reduce uncertainty and delays for qualified projects, especially when the project is associated with a comprehensive planning effort. Development of wetlands mitigation banks is encouraged and should be pursued by AF installations when practical.

3.1.2. SAF/MIQ or other designated official must sign a wetlands finding of no practicable alternative (FONPA) before any action within a federal wetland may proceed as specified in Secretary of the AF Order 780.1, 10 Apr 91. In preparing the FONPA, the AF must consider the full range of practicable alternatives which will meet justified program requirements, are within the legal authority of the Air Force, meet technology standards, are cost effective, do not result in unreasonable adverse environmental impacts, and other pertinent factors. Once the practicality of alternatives has been fully assessed, only then should a statement regarding the FONPA be made into the associated finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or record of decision (ROD). The Chairperson of the MAJCOM environmental protection committee is the approval authority for FONSI containing a FONPA for wetlands. Refer to AFI 32-7061, *The Environmental Impact Analysis Process* for further information.

3.1.3. As part of the EIAP performed for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), provide the documentation required for Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 401 of the CWA, or a state wetland permit. Protect wetlands that are transferred or sold to non-federal parties by fully disclosing their occurrence, specifying land use restrictions, or withholding their disposal.

3.1.4. Comply with the CWA (P.L. 95-217 as amended) before discharging any material into US waters. Request a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in accordance with Section 404 to discharge fill material into U.S. waters. Submit the following to the USACE District Engineer: ENG Form 4345, *Application for Department of the Army Permit*; a vicinity map; and a plan and cross-sectional view of the action showing limits of jurisdictional waters, the normal water level, volume of fill material to be discharged below ordinary high water, and the area of waters affected. The limits of jurisdictional waters are the ordinary high-water mark in the case of streams or open water bodies, or a delineation according to the current federal methodology in the case of wetlands.

3.1.5. Section 401 of the CWA directs that any action that requires a federal license or permit (such as a Section 404 permit) must obtain a Water Quality Certificate from the state water pollution control agency. The Water Quality Certificate certifies that the action complies with state water quality criteria. You may also need state permits to undertake projects within a specified buffer zone surrounding wetlands. When applying to state agencies under state wetland protection laws, you may need to include information not required for an USACE permit, such as a delineation of a regulated buffer area. You may also be able to submit a joint application for concurrent review by the state and the USACE.

3.1.6. Get approval to undertake any actions on navigable waters, including wetlands adjacent to navigable waters, according to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, administered by the USACE.

3.2. Wetlands Inventory and Delineation. MAJCOMs must survey all acreage under their control for potential wetlands and develop and maintain current inventories of wetlands in order to plan for long-term protection or mitigation.

3.2.1. When practical, digitize wetland inventories to simplify periodic updating, classify wetland areas in a manner consistent with the National Wetlands Inventory.

3.2.2. Obtain a jurisdictional delineation from the USACE for specific wetland areas within individual project sites.

3.2.3. The length of validity of the wetland delineation is determined by the District Regulation Office, USACE. Installations will reevaluate boundaries as often as required by their District Regulation Office, or whenever a change in definition or delineation methodology alters the demarcation.

3.3. Wetlands Monitoring and Integration with Other Programs.

3.3.1. On installations with jurisdictional wetlands, INRMPs must include long-term monitoring of trends in habitat values and plans for restoration and enhancement of wetlands habitats.

3.3.2. To facilitate integration of installation planning with other installation and MAJCOM planning programs, establish a permanent database or inventory of wetlands at each installation.

Chapter 4

FLOODPLAINS

4.1. Floodplains Protection. Executive Order 11988, *Floodplains Management*, requires all federal agencies to provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains when acquiring, managing, or disposing of federal lands.

4.2. Floodplain Boundary Determination.

4.2.1. To determine whether a proposed action occurs in a floodplain, use the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) generates. NFIP maps can be ordered from FEMA.

4.2.2. If a determination cannot be made from the maps, or if maps are not available for your installation, request a hydrologic analysis from the USACE, or contract for such an analysis and have the USACE confirm and approve it.

4.3. Proposed Actions Within a Floodplain.

4.3.1. SAF/MIQ or other designated official must sign a finding of no practicable alternative (FONPA) before any action within a floodplain may proceed as specified in Secretary of the Air Force Order 790.1. In preparing the FONPA, the AF must consider the full range of practicable alternatives which will meet justified program requirements, are within the legal authority of the Air Force, meet technology standards, are cost effective, do not result in unreasonable adverse environmental impacts, and other pertinent factors. Once the practicality of alternatives has been fully assessed, only then should a statement regarding the FONPA be made into the associated finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or record of decision (ROD). The Chairperson of the MAJCOM environmental protection committee is the approval authority for FONSI containing a FONPA for floodplains. Refer to AFI 32-7061, *The Environmental Impact Analysis Process* for further information.

4.3.2. Design or modify actions in order to minimize potential harm to or within the floodplain.

4.3.3. If action is taken that permits an encroachment within the floodplain that alters flood hazards on an NFIP map, installations must submit an analysis reflecting those changes to FEMA. Contact the MAJCOM and AFCEE/ECR for guidance, or call FEMA headquarters at (202) 646-3461 to obtain booklet MT-2, *Revisions to National Flood Insurance Program Maps*.

Chapter 5

COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

5.1. Coastal and Marine Resources. The AF preserves coastal resources as part of the overall natural resources management program.

5.2. Applicability and Consistency Determination.

5.2.1. All AF activities conducted within a state's coastal zone must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the goals of that state's coastal zone management program, where the state has a coastal management program conducted under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), as amended. The CZMA requires federal agencies operating facilities within a state's coastal zone to prepare a consistency determination when undertaking actions in the coastal zone. State coastal management program requirements may vary between states.

5.2.2. Proposed AF actions within a coastal zone must have a consistency determination prepared and submitted to the appropriate state agency for regulatory coordination at least 90 days before final approval of the proposed action, unless otherwise agreed upon. If the state operates a clearinghouse for intergovernmental coordination of federal projects and programs, submission of the consistency determination should be made through the clearinghouse. A state response will be submitted to the proponent indicating whether or not the state concurs with the determination. The state response will become part of the EIAP documentation.

5.2.3. The INRMP should specifically address plan consistency with a state's coastal management program. Other existing activities should also be reviewed for consistency with the state's program (see ¹).

5.2.4. Undertaking activities in a state's coastal zone requiring construction or operation of new facilities will require obtaining state permits for construction or operation, just as in non-coastal areas. The permit process may require mitigation through analysis of alternatives which the EIAP should include to comply with NEPA.

5.3. Coastal America Initiative. The AF entered into an agreement with Coastal America to coordinate and cooperate in the restoration and protection of coastal areas. Under this agreement, the AF establishes Coastal America Program guidance and distributes it for implementation; reviews existing policies and incorporates Coastal America goals in INRMPs; reports to the Regional Implementation Team on projects complying with the Coastal America goals; prepares a report each November identifying projects that meet Coastal America goals; incorporates Coastal America goals into the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process; and coordinates with regional programs such as the Gulf of Mexico Program and the Chesapeake Bay Program.

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Chapter 6

FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

6.1. Fish and Wildlife Management Component Plans. The fish and wildlife management component plan in the INRMP addresses the management of game and nongame species on an installation. Refer to the suggested INRMP outline in ¹ for guidelines on what to include in this component.

6.1.1. Category I installations have suitable habitat for conserving and managing fish and wildlife. Category II installations are unsuitable for conserving and managing fish and wildlife because of mission restrictions or resource limitations, or they are of limited size and do not have unimproved grounds. To obtain category II status, installations must: consult with USFWS and the state fish and wildlife agencies to determine whether consumptive or non-consumptive wildlife habitat exists on the installation and whether it has management potential; clearly define any restrictions due to mission requirements that are significant enough to preclude reasonable management of the resources, including preservation; have the installation or support group commander approve the category II status in writing; and send MAJCOM and AFCEE/ECR copies of the approval memo and supporting documentation.

6.1.2. Category I installations shall develop a fish and wildlife management component plan to the INRMP. To comply with the Sikes Act (16 USC 67 a-1[b]), United States military reservations must use professionally trained fish and wildlife management personnel to develop, implement, and enforce their fish and wildlife management programs.

6.1.3. All installations shall have a cooperative agreement with the state fish and wildlife agency and the USFWS for protecting, conserving, and managing fish and wildlife resources. This agreement must address each agency's responsibilities, wildlife law enforcement, access to the installation for agency representatives, user fee rate schedule for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and BASH techniques.

6.1.4. Ensure that non-native plants used for the purpose of game management are permitted under state and federal law and do not impose a threat to native biodiversity.

6.2. Habitat Inventories. The INRMP must include a current habitat inventory. Generally describe the habitat types using the classification scheme developed by the state Natural Heritage Office, if available, as one measure of ecosystem health. Update the inventory at least every 5 years, or sooner if significant changes occur.

6.3. Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping Programs. If practical, develop hunting, fishing, and trapping programs for recreation and wildlife population control. The fish and wildlife management components of the INRMP must include procedures for the collection of hunting and fishing fees. The collection of those fees is required by the Sikes Act. Contact MAJCOMs for detailed procedures on the collection, accounting, and budgeting of hunting and fishing fees (57X5095 Account). The Sikes Act stipulates that these fees be used on the installation where they were collected, and must be used for the protection, conservation, and management of fish and wildlife, including habitat improvement and related activities in

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accordance with the cooperative plan. Installations must notify their MAJCOM if they terminate hunting, fishing, or trapping programs so their 57X5095 account can be closed.

6.4. Neotropical Birds. Over 100 organizations, including the AF, officially participate in the conservation of neotropical migratory birds as part of the Partners in Flight Agreement. This agreement was established to prioritize bird conservation needs and to coordinate implementation of programs for addressing those needs. When the mission permits, the AF makes lands accessible for furtherance of the program. It also provides leadership in planning and implementing the program.

6.5. Watchable Wildlife. Thirteen private conservation organizations and federal agencies (including the AF) with large land holdings signed a memorandum of understanding to develop a Watchable Wildlife Program. The purpose of the program is to increase opportunities for people to observe native wildlife in their natural habitats and to support wildlife habitat preservation. When the mission permits, the AF makes lands accessible for furtherance of the program. It also provides leadership in planning and implementing the program. Upon establishment of Watchable Wildlife areas, MAJCOMs will: provide an annual summary of program accomplishments; assume maintenance, operation, and other management costs; coordinate with state agencies in planning and implementation; monitor the effects of public use on designated areas; and submit the Watchable Wildlife site, if public access is available, for inclusion in the state *Nature Watch* guide book.

6.6. Wildlife Damage Control.

6.6.1. Most control of nuisance wildlife will be conducted by pest management personnel, and will be described in the installation's Pest Management Plan. If natural resources personnel plan to conduct wildlife control, it must be addressed in the INRMP and should be coordinated with pest management.

6.6.2. MAJCOMs authorize emergency control measures only when wildlife endangers installation operations or the public health. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the USFWS, and the state fish and wildlife agency should be notified as soon as practicable.

6.6.3. Coordinate efforts to solve BASH issues associated with airfield operations. Involve air traffic controllers, airfield managers, operations, flight safety, pest management, grounds maintenance, and natural resources personnel. For guidance on establishing and maintaining a bird aircraft strike hazard program, see AFI 91-202, *USAF Mishap Prevention Program* and AFPAM 91-212, *BASH Management Techniques*. Request assistance on airfield wildlife control issues, through the MAJCOM, from BASH team personnel at Headquarters AF Safety Agency, Flight Safety Wildlife (AFSA/SEFW), 9700 Avenue G, Suite 279A, Building 24499, Kirtland AFB NM 87117-5671. Natural resources personnel should provide input to both the installation's BASH plan and the Pest Management Plan. The INRMP should reference both of those plans.

6.6.4. (Added-???) Bear Capture Responsibility and or Notification.

6.6.4.1. (Added-???) Notification. In the event of a bear (or other wildlife) sighting or incident in and around the KAFB area, the Kirtland Command Post (KCP) will immediately notify the New Mexico Game and Fish Department. The KCP will notify other agencies listed in **attachment 1** immediately thereafter. The agencies with the greatest involvement in bear-related incidents are the New Mexico Game and Fish Department, 377th Security Forces Squadron, Albuquerque Animal Control, and the 377th Civil Engineer Group Exterior Electric Section (CEOIE).

Attachment 5 (Added-KAFB)

WILDLIFE SIGHTING NOTIFICATION

If a wild animal is sighted in the KAFB area, the KAFB Command Post will:

A5.1. Obtain the name, address, and telephone number of individual(s) making the report.

A5.2. Obtain the location and time of sighting (including directions, if needed).

A5.3. Contact the following agencies, in the order listed:

A5.3.1. New Mexico Game and Fish Department

During normal office hours	841-8881
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After hours and weekends	827-9351/9376
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A5.3.2. Security Forces Law Enforcement Desk	846-7913
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A5.3.3. Civil Engineering Exterior Electric Shop	846-8145
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A5.3.4. Albuquerque Animal Control	291-6250
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A5.3.5. Bernalillo County Animal Control	867-2304
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(if animal is in county areas)

A5.3.6. Sandia Ranger District, Cibola National	281-3304
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Forest

A5.3.7. Fire Department

Base (dispatcher)	846-8069
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Albuquerque City (non-emergency)	243-6601
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A5.3.8. Rio Grande Zoological Park	843-7413
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(if boarding is needed)

A5.3.9. USDA Wildlife Services	346-2640
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(Animal Damage Section)